

DOCTRINAL PREACHING.

There is great need for more doctrinal preaching. Not of the beligerent kind that assails in specific terms the doctrinal beliefs and teachings of other denominations, but a clear, concise statement of the cardinal doctrines of Baptists and the scriptural authority for them.

Few young people—members of Baptist churches these days know scripturally the doctrines of the church to which they belong. The prevalent idea among them is that Baptists differ from other churches only in baptism and restricted or so-called "close communion."

This state of affairs is largely attributable to our Sunday Schools and evangelists. The international Sunday School Lessons, as taught in our Sunday Schools, handle all doctrinal questions very gingerly, and Sunday School superintendents and teachers often have children of pedo-Baptist parents in their schools or classes, and of course do not make it a point to enforce, with clearness and precision, our peculiar doctrines.

It is the day of evangelists when we have come to conclude that we can't have a revival unless we send off and get an evangelist to conduct the meeting, it is natural that persons brought into the churches through these evangelists as a general thing know very little about our distinctive principles; for these evangelists never teach them in their protracted meetings. At least I have never heard one do it. They are afraid of offending those who do not belong to the Baptist church, but who attend their meetings.

It seems to me there is great need just at this time for thorough indoctrination of Baptist churches. These great doctrines are the very essence of New Testament Christianity, and ought to be preserved in their purity and simplicity. Whenever you find a Baptist who believes "one church is about as good as another," he is worth but little to his church to his pastor.

The very life of our churches depends upon a thorough knowledge of and strict adherence to these great truths for which Baptists have ever been distinguished and which constitute the "faith once delivered to the saints."

H.

VICTOR HUGO ON IMMORTALITY.

At a dinner given to Victor Hugo in Paris some years ago he delivered an impromptu address, in which he gave expression to his faith in the Infinite and in the soul's immortality. His friend, Hossaye, but with all the subtlety, the suppleness, the ease and grace of his best years. He was in controversy with an atheist and his friend says: "His face was bright with the heavenly halo, and his eyes shone like burning coals." "There are no occult forces," said Hugo, "there are only luminous forces." Occult force is chaos; the luminous force is God. Man is an infinite little copy of God. This is glory enough for man. I am a man, an invisible atom, a drop in the ocean, a grain of sand on the shore. Little as I am, I feel the God in me, because I can also bring forth out of my chaos, I make books, which are creations. I feel in myself that future life. I am like a forest which has been more than once cut down; the new shoots are stronger than ever. I am rising, I know, toward the sky. The sunshine is on my head. The earth gives me its generous sap, but heaven lights me with the reflection of unknown worlds. You say the soul is nothing but the result of bodily powers. Why, then, is my soul more luminous when my bodily powers begin to fail? Winter is on my head and eternal spring is in my heart. There I breathe at this hour the fragrance of the lilacs, the violets and the roses as at eighteen years of age. The nearer I approach the end, the plainer I hear around me the immortal symphonies of the worlds which invite me.

It is marvelous, yet simple. It is a fairy-tale, and yet, it is historic. For half a century, I have been writing my thoughts in prose and verse, history, philosophy, drama, romance, tradition, satire, ode and song. I have tried all, but I feel I have not said a thousandth part of what is in me. When I go down to my grave, I can say, like many others, I have finished my day's work, but I cannot say, I have finished my life.

My days will begin again the next morning. The tomb is not a blind alley; it is a thoroughfare. It closes on the twilight, to open on the dawn.

There is much food for thought in this memorable address of Hugo's to the atheists even at this late day; yea, and there ever will be, while the world standeth.

A. B. McCURDY.

ADAM AND CHILDREN.

Bro. Hicks's article is spread out before me. I regret to say that, except a few general truths on the laws of health, his entire article is a sad and serious mistake, and an injury to himself and all who agree with him. He says: "I believe that everything we lost in Adam as federal head, was given back to us in Christ our Redeemer." If so,

we should, of necessity, occupy just the position and sustain all the relations that Adam did before the fall.

We should then be sinless and under the covenant of works; not subjects of grace, but of the law, and live by our own obedience to that law. If the Bible anywhere hints that Redemption contemplates giving us "everything that we lost in Adam," it devolves upon Bro. H. to show it. Christ came to redeem us from the curse of the law, which curse was entailed upon us as the fallen, sinful children of Adam. Redemption makes us heirs with God and joint heirs with Christ. Adam did not have either. Neither did he have heirs, nor do the angels. We are saved by grace. Adam neither had nor needed saving grace. Again, he says: "We suffer for our sins, and not because Adam sinned." Bro. H., if Adam had not sinned, would we have been sinners? And if we were not sinners, would we suffer as sinners? Unless we are sinners because Adam sinned, and thus entailed upon us our sinful nature, how could it be said, "as is Adam all die?" Does not Adam stand to our sin as cause and effect? And if so, do we not suffer because Adam sinned? We do not certainly suffer for Adam's sin. But we do both sin and suffer because Adam sinned. Because of Adam's sin we are born with all the evils of our sinful, depraved nature.

The next avowal of Bro. H., to which I call attention, is simply astounding. "Any one but a hyper-Calvinist will admit that men are just as able to-day to obey God's laws as Adam was." Bro. H. did not mean to contradict the plain Bible truth, but his words so mean. If his assertion were true, then the coming of Christ was to give man his lost ability to obey the law, and there could have been no necessity that Christ should have obeyed the law and suffered its penalty in man's stead. If Bro. H. is right, Paul was mistaken when he said: "By the deeds of the law no flesh shall be justified." Nor could it be affirmed in Rom. 10:4: "For Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth." And much less could it be said: "For by grace are ye saved through faith, and not of yourselves; it is the gift of God." Eph. 2:8. If these scriptures mean what they say, and the curse is written against every one that continues not to do all that is written in the book of the law, and if that book declares no flesh shall be justified forever the deeds of the law, then is Bro. Hicks wrong, were all hyper-Calvinists much of the depravity of fallen man, and is not much less confused on the gracious plan of redemption, says, and equally absurd. It is a sort of corollary, yet it only serves to set forth more glaringly the absurdity of the whole. Of the infant he says: "It stands just as much justified in the sight of God as Adam did before he sinned," leaving needless words, I subjoin before, "until it sins willfully, as Adam did," etc. I understand my brother to teach that Christ takes away original sin; and hence, that the infant is in a state of sinless purity, and that it so remains till it becomes personally a transgressor. He does not, and probably cannot, tell us whether the infant is restored to its primitive purity either before or after it is born. But we certainly gather that he means it is possessed of a sinless nature till it falls from its restoration by its own transgression. Here he and the Bible part asunder. "The wicked are estranged from the womb; they go astray as soon as they are born, speaking lies." Ps. 53:3. This is too plain and strong to need comment. Let us have another strong scripture: "Behold, I was shapen in iniquity, and in sin did my mother conceive me." Ps. 51:5. If we are born in iniquity and conceived in sin, and go astray, speaking lies, when and how stands the infant justified? Whence its purity? Though this is not the time and place to discuss infant salvation, I suggest that through the efficacy of Christ's blood it is cleansed before fitted for heaven; and this only occurs to the dying infant.

JUDAS AND THE SUPPER AGAIN.

Bro. J. R. Johnson, of Abbeville, Miss., writes Feb. 2, that Judas was disclosed and knew nothing about the Lord's Supper. I am with the brother from Texas. In accordance

to the teaching of the New Testament, surely he was one of the twelve. Matt. 26:20 needs no argument. "Now when the even was come he (Jesus) sat down with the twelve, (21st verse) and I say unto you that one of you shall betray me." Luke 22:21. "But behold the hand of him (Judas) that betrayeth me is with me on the table." 1 Cor. 3:11: "For other foundations can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ."

Well, now, my good Brother J. R. J. we find that the above language was used by the Foundation. We must take the New Testament as a book of instruction, or otherwise a guide to carry us from earth to heaven. James 1:5: "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask God, that giveth to all men, and it shall be given.

H. N. SMITH.
State Line, Miss.

ANSWER TO BRO. KNIGHT'S QUESTIONS.

Bro. Geo. W. Knight asks the following questions, to be answered by me:

1. How many meanings has the term sanctification in the Bible?

2. Please define sanctification. Sanctification, holiness and perfection are all synonymous in the New Testament, indicating the same gracious state, i. e., full salvation—salvation from all sin, actual and original.

Sanctification is one of the plainest, clearest and most significant words in the Bible. How sweet it is to know that the Holy Spirit selected the right words in every case to make his revelation. "Jesus, that he might sanctify the people with his own blood, suffered with us." Heb. 12:12. We heard sanctification to be by the blood, and in the same epistle we learn that sanctification brings us into oneness with God. He that sanctifieth and they that are sanctified are all of one. Then it follows that entire sanctification is the experimental realization and culmination of the atonement. Therefore, any view of Christian experience that blocks the way to the conscious competition of experimental sanctification, robs the gospel of salvation by the atoning blood of Jesus, of at least much of its intended results. It is thus dishonoring to Christ, perverse of scripture truth, and damaging to souls. Thank God the blood of the atonement is sufficient to restore the soul once wrecked and blighted by sin to the state of fellowship with God—to perfect oneness with him; and this is accomplished by the grace of sanctification. Hence sanctification means to cleanse, to purify; take the world out of us. We will never realize complete harmony with God till we are wholly sanctified. And as we cannot sanctify ourselves, we must seek the precious blessing as the gracious gift of God through the atoning blood. Hallelujah to Jesus! His blood washes whiter than snow, and enables the purified heart to see God and rest in the bosom of his love. This glorious oneness with God is the happy privilege of every believer. Now, the experience of perfect love, or entire sanctification, is the soul of the soul that finds relief, and that rest in conscious victory over sin; the indwelling of the Holy Spirit given us through the blood of Jesus. "For by one offering he hath perfected forever them that are sanctified." (See Heb. 10:14-23) Also see Rom. 6:1. It is in this chapter compared to a death. 2. It is called crucifixion. 3. Again it is called a washing. 4. It is set forth by a smoking furnace which melts the crude ores, and the metal is thus separated from the dross. So the refining fire of God goes through our hearts instantaneously and sanctifies wholly, as it did that dear little company of 120 souls, and prepared them for a life of persecution. "For they that live Godly in Christ Jesus shall suffer persecution." See John 15:18 to last verse. Also John 16:1-4: "And after the Holy Spirit is come upon you, ye shall have power." See John 4:18: "There is no fear in love, but perfect love casteth out fear; because fear hath torment; he that feareth is not made perfect in love."

Third question: Can an unsanctified converted person be saved? Yes.

4. Can a person who lives in rebellion to duty, be sanctified? No. See John 3:1: "He that committeth sin is of the devil." 5. What is the utility of works in sanctification? 1. Because the blessed Christ commanded to be holy, i. e., perfect. 2. Because God wills it. "For this is the will of God, even your sanctification." 1 Thes. 4:3. "And be not conformed to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good and perfect will of God. Rom. 12:2. "But as he which hath called you is holy, so be ye holy in all manner of conversation. Because it is written, Be ye holy, for I am holy." 1 Peter 2:15-16. "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your father which is in heaven is perfect." Matt. 5:48. And Jesus prayed for it. "Sanctify them through thy truth." John 17:17. Did the prayer ever have a fulfillment? We think so. Before parting with his disciples he commanded them to go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature. Mark 16:15. He then adds: "Behold I send the promise of my Father upon you; but tarry in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high." Luke 24:47-49. "Ye shall receive power after the Holy Spirit is come upon you, and ye shall be witnesses unto me," etc. Acts 1:8.

Now this was a special manifestation of the Spirit, bringing special results, one of which was power for successful service, the other, Peter tells us was the purifying their hearts. Acts 15:8-9. Will any one say they were not Christians before Pentecost? If so, why did Christ ordain them to preach? why did he say they were not of the world? And what did Jesus mean when on Peter's confession that he was the Christ, he said to him: flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee; but my Father which is in heaven. Mat. 16:16-17. Following the Savior's example, we find St. Paul praying for the sanctification of those who were already converted;

COMPLETENESS IN CHRIST.

and the very God of peace sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit and soul and body be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Thes. 5:23. See Heb. 12:1-2. Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us; and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, i. e., Jesus was the author of our life in regeneration. Now let him be the finisher of our sanctification. Regeneration leads you through the gate unto the Lord's kingdom. Sanctification strips you for the race, and a holy life is the race. What do you think of the King's highway of holiness? Do you know that holiness is that way? Some people vainly think sanctification is the ultimation of all progress. Mischievous nonsense! Do you get in a road to stand still or to travel. Holiness, that is purity of heart, is the road to heaven. You get it by regeneration, but you will move slowly until you are sanctified. The trouble is that many get through the gate—conversion into the kingdom. Sit down at the gate and take a rest. Then, instead of running right along the King's highway they loiter about the gate for years, and sometimes slip back to enjoy the flesh pots in satan's kingdom again. But the avenging blood they once so narrowly escaped after them again and they for life, beg pitifully at the gate for readmission; and the merciful Saviour again opens the gate and takes them back unto his kingdom. Then say we are now for the journey. Let me be off, but are you ready? The way is narrow and beset with giants and is steep, and Satan will meet you with many alluring charms. "I would not speak unto you as unto spiritual but unto babes in Christ." 1 Cor. 3:1. For ye are yet carnal. In 2 Cor. 7:1, cleanse ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. These Corinthians were the children of God regenerated by the Holy Spirit, and still they have carnality. Paul exhorts them to seek a complete purgation. Can we say they had contracted this impurity after they were converted? Not from the words of Paul. In 1 Cor. 3:3, we have Paul's clear and unmistakable affirmation: "Ye are yet carnal." That little word "yet" settles the question beyond dispute. They had never been otherwise than carnal. They are yet carnal though you are regenerated and adopted into God's family. So regeneration does not completely purify the heart, it leaves carnality, i. e., depravity, nature, the "old man" of there; to be renewed by a spirit and spirit, effecting complete holiness. Regenerated people have an incomplete holiness. They are purified back to the status of their infancy, but need a second blessing to remove out of their hearts imbed in sin, and thus perfect, i. e., complete their holiness. That he might present unto himself a glorious church not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. That little word "yet" settles the question beyond dispute. They had never been otherwise than carnal. They are yet carnal though you are regenerated and adopted into God's family. So regeneration does not completely purify the heart, it leaves carnality, i. e., depravity, nature, the "old man" of there; to be renewed by a spirit and spirit, effecting complete holiness. Regenerated people have an incomplete holiness. They are purified back to the status of their infancy, but need a second blessing to remove out of their hearts imbed in sin, and thus perfect, i. e., complete their holiness. That he might present unto himself a glorious church not having spot or wrinkle or any such thing, but that it should be holy and without blemish. That little word "yet" settles the question beyond dispute. They had never been otherwise than carnal. 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Woman's Work

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

President—Mrs. Adelia M. Hillman Clinton.
Vice-Presidents of Thirty-four Associations, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer—Mrs. Rebecca P. Sproles Jackson.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. Minnie Campbell Dameron, Jackson.
OTHER MEMBERS.
Mrs. Nannie A. E. Bailey, Jackson.
Mrs. Annie B. Rattin, Jackson.
Mrs. Nannie J. Landers, Clinton.
Mrs. Mary Bailey Aven, Clinton.
Objects of Benevolence—Foreign Missions, Home Missions, State Missions, Missions of Education, Mississippian College, Suspension Fund, Minister and Home Missions.

APRIL.

Indians.—"We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not to please ourselves." Missionaries, 40 in Indian Territory and Oklahoma. Leaving school passed into hands of the Creek nation and now self-supporting. Death's relentless grasp is upon the Indian's political sovereignty; help extended to them as a race must be quickly offered.

Study Topics.—The religious condition of the Indians. The relative strength of Roman Catholicism and Protestantism among Indians. The present status and needs of the Indians in the Indian Territory. The value of education to the Indians. The true policy with regard to them. How may the best be Christianized? The Chapel Building Fund.

TRUST.

Pear Lord, I know that wilt keep me in perfect peace always.
If in thee my faith is steadfast,
And on thee my heart is stayed.

I know not what the dim morrow,
May bring me of weak or of woe;
But I know thy promise is given:
If we trust thee, we are safe evermore.

And should the dark storm burst round me,
Expelling every beamy ray of light,
I will trust thee in shadows as in suns,
For with thee there can never be night.

But in thee is strength everlasting,
To shield thy own from all harm,
And naught of sin can beset me,
Encompassed with thy strong arm.

And I fear neither shadow nor tempest,
For thy wing, more warm than the sun,
Will brood o'er my frail life, more tenderly,
Than the mother-bird broods o'er her young.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Woman's Missionary Union, Auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention.

The Annual Meeting will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, May 12, 13, 14, 15, 1893, when the Southern Baptist Convention is in session.

Attention is hereby called to the Constitution, Article V, on representation at the Annual Meeting.

The officers of the Woman's Missionary Union, and four delegates from each State shall be entitled to vote. Only such delegates as are personally present and duly accredited by the Central Committee or State Societies they represent, shall be entitled to vote. Each State, therefore, is entitled to five delegates, namely: The vice-President, who is a member of the Executive Committee, and four others.

By the courtesy of the ladies of Nashville, hospitality is offered to the delegates of the Woman's Missionary Union.

It is earnestly hoped that other friends of the work, from all the States will be in attendance, though from the large number expected at the Convention, the invitations to homes must be limited to delegates.

Annie W. Armstrong, Corresponding Secretary, Woman's Missionary Union, Baltimore, Md.

MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES.—Mrs. M. T. Gambrel, Meridian; Mrs. Julia Toy Johnson, Columbus; Mrs. Mary Reed Pegues, Tupelo; Mrs. E. Louise McComb, Corinth.

ALTERNATES.—Mrs. Mary J. Quinche, Oxford; Mrs. Nannie A. E. Bailey, Jackson; Mrs. Nannie J. Landers, Clinton; Mrs. Neppie O. Thompson, Rodney.

All ladies are invited to attend:

ABELIA M. HILLMAN, Vice-President of the Woman's Missionary Union, Clinton, Miss., April 11, 1893.

PLEASE LITTLE FOLKS.

My little boy had asked my company about four hundred yards. He "coped about" or acted horse, for which I paid him compliments.

The child enjoyed the trip more than some older folks do at Saratoga Springs two months.

BY UNCLE CHARLES

WINNING AN EDUCATION.

A well-known Chicago lawyer, wishing to bestow a scholarship, entitling the holder to a four years colleg course, asked a tutor who prepared boys for college to name the boy who best deserved it. The teacher said that two of his boys—Frank Gray and Harry Strong—were very anxious to go to college, but could not afford the expense—that they were equal in their studies, both observed the rules equally well.

"Well," said the lawyer, "if at the end of the year one boy has not gone ahead of the other, send them to me and I will decide between them."

As before, at the closing exami-

nation the boys stood equal in attainments. They were directed to call at the lawyer's office, no information being given as to the object of the visit.

Two intelligent, well-bred boys they seemed, and the lawyer was beginning to wonder greatly how he should make a decision between them. Just then the door opened, and an elderly lady of peculiar appearance entered. She was well known as being of unsettled mind and possessed of the idea that she had been deprived of a large fortune which was justly hers. As a consequence she was in the habit of visiting lawyers' offices, carrying in her hands a pack of papers which she had examined. She was a familiar visitor to this office, where she was always received with respect and dismissed with kindly promises of help.

This morning, seeing that the lawyer was already occupied with others, she seated herself to await his leisure. Unfortunately the chair she selected was broken and had been set aside as useless.

The result was that she fell in a rather awkward manner, scattering the papers about the floor. The lawyer looked with the quick eye at the boys before moving himself, to see what they would do.

Frank Gray, after an amused survey of the fall, turned aside to hide a laugh he could not control.

Henry Strong sprang to the woman's side and lifted her to her feet. Then carefully gathering up her papers, he politely handed them to her. Her profuse and rambling thanks served only to increase Frank's amusement.

After the lady had told her customary story, to which the lawyer listened with every appearance of attention, he escorted her to the door and she departed.

Then he returned to the boys, and after expressing pleasure at having formed their acquaintance, he dismissed them. The next day the teacher was informed of the occurrence, and told that the scholarship would be given to Henry Strong, with the remark: "No one so well deserves to be fitted for a position of honor and influence as he who feels it his duty to help the humblest and lowliest."—Ex.

THE OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Damascus is the oldest city in the world. Tyre and Sidon have crumbled on the shore; Baalbec is a ruin; Palmyra is buried in the sands of the desert; Nineveh and Euphrates; Damascus remains what it was before the days of Abraham—a centre of trade and travel, an island of verdure in a desert, "a predestinated capital," with martial and sacred associations extending through more than thirty centuries. It was "near Damascus" that Saul of Tarsus saw the "light from heaven above the brightness of the sun," the street which is called Strait, in which it said "he preyeth," still runs through the city. The caravan comes and goes; it did a thousand years ago; there still is the sheik, the ass and the water wheel; the merchants of the Euphrates and of the Mediterranean still "occupy" these, "with the multitude of their waters." The city which Mahomet surveyed from the neighboring height and was afraid to enter, "because it is given to man to have but one paradise, and for his part, he was resolved not to have it in this world," is to this day what Julian called "the eye of the east," as it was in the east of Israhel, the head of Syria."

DON'T TRY TO BE A GENIUS.

There is no substitute for down-right hard work. There is a sort of belief abroad that genius can do anything and can succeed anywhere. We have known a few who imagined themselves geniuses. We had some schoolmates of that sort years ago. They could recite elegantly and astonish their mates by their apparent profundity. It was discouraging for the plodders. Time developed that these marvelous young people had no discipline or self-control. After a time these prodigies who would not work because they belonged to a higher order of beings from common people, dropped behind in the race, then dropped out and disappeared. Years have gone by, and some of the dullest have gone right on, slowly, but never taking a backward step, until they occupy now the most honorable places in the esteem of their fellows and in the world's work. The geniuses, where are they? Utterly out of sight, or working on small salaries for some of their former dull companions.

Don't try to be a genius. It will not pay. You will not succeed, and you will depend on what you do not possess, and so come, by and by, to grief.

Try to be a worker. Nothing else will take you to your goal in due time. One of our old teachers used to say of two pupils who were representatives of these two classes: "A—knows a great many things partly, you would think, to hear him talk, that he was the wisest man in town, until you ask him questions. Then it is proved that he knows nothing for certain. B—does not pretend to know much; has never read half the books the other has; does not shine in any way, but what he knows he knows, for certain. You get an answer when you ask him questions." These boys are now men in middle age, and their careers have borne out the analysis exactly. Josh Billings used to say, "Better knot so much, than too so no much that ain't so."—Selected.

in the world. For further particulars inquire of agents.

IN ROUND NUMBERS.

It is not possible to obtain exact statistics in regard to the missionary operations of the entire world; but after careful investigation, the following may be considered as nearly correct as it is possible to obtain, in round numbers:

Missionary organizations, 280; stations and out-stations, 11,400; foreign laborers, 8,000 (about two-fifths of whom are women); native workers, 47,000, (of whom nearly one-tenth are ordained); making a total working force of 55,000, with about 900,000 communicants and four times as many adherents, and a total contribution to missions of about \$12,000,000.—Missionary Review.

Regeneration is often referred to as conversion, is a pre requisite to membership in Baptist churches. So strenuously is this belief held that surprise is evoked by an assertion from members of other denominations, that a change of heart need not necessarily precede (church membership). And unless the Sentinel is very much mistaken a statement to this effect came from one high in authority. It declared that Rev. Henry A. Buechel, pastor of the Central Avenue M. E. church, said that "he had never understood that the orthodox church taught one must be converted before he could enter the church." Such ignorance is inexcusable in a public teacher. Baptists hold to this and we are about three and a half million in this country to-day. There are, no doubt, unconverted ones in our churches. This is, however, the fault of those persons, but not of our doctrines. It is a pity that any denomination, or any pastor, should hold such loose views in regard to such a vital doctrine. It is difficult enough to keep churches pure, even when the purest doctrines are insisted on.—Indiana Baptist.

PLEASE NOTE.

Anyone who can aid me in securing the minutes of the following named Associations for 1892 will confer a favor upon me, and perform a service for our denomination: Bethel, Leaf River, Liberty, Southeastern, West Pearl and Tishomingo.

I am very anxious that the present year's statistics shall be full. Brethren please aid me in this important work.

T. J. BAILEY,

Statistical Sec'y, State Convention, Goodman, Miss.

A PREACHER AND TEACHER WANTED.

Correspondence desired with a Baptist preacher who wishes a location where he may build up a school and preach for the church at the same place. If a good and acceptable preacher, he will find little competition round about. Great abilities not necessary in either line. A married man who will locate permanently, with some little means, command, preferred. Address W. L. MULLEN, Lafayette County, Indiana.

The Converted Catholic should include in its list of converted Catholics the name of James G. Blaine. Now that he is dead, and that political reasons do no more interfere, the Roman press is denouncing the dead statesman's apostacy. The Catholic Universe of February 4, in its article on "The Passing of James G. Blaine," says:

"There is one feature of the career of the dead statesman that holds a special and melancholy interest for his Catholic countrymen. We allude, of course, to Mr. Blaine's apostacy.... In this light, the fact of the apostacy of the great statesman whom the country mourns, overshadows every other consideration, at least in the minds of Catholics."

The growth of cities is becoming a serious problem. Even in Europe the cities are growing far beyond the rural population. In London, between 1871 and 1881, the excess of births over deaths was 454,475. The gain in population above this number was 107,753, which is 10,000 a year from the country, besides the number necessary to overcome the natural decrease.

Correspondence desired with a Baptist preacher who wishes a location where he may build up a school and preach for the church at the same place. If a good and acceptable preacher, he will find little competition round about. Great abilities not necessary in either line. A married man who will locate permanently, with some little means, command, preferred. Address W. L. MULLEN, Lafayette County, Indiana.

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